The records we keep enable us to plan for your care.

This practice keeps data on you that we apply searches and algorithms to in order to identify from preventive interventions.

This means using only the data we hold or in certain circumstances linking that data to data held elsewhere by other organisations, and usually processed by organisations within or bound by contracts with the NHS.

If any processing of this data occurs outside the practice your identity will not be visible to the processors. Only this practice will be able to identify you and the results of any calculated factors, such as your risk of having a heart attack in the next 10 years or your risk of being admitted to hospital with a complication of chest disease.

You have the right to object to our processing your data in these circumstances and before any decision based upon that processing is made about you. Processing of this type is only lawfully allowed where it results in individuals being identified with their associated calculated risk. It is not lawful for this processing to be used for other ill-defined purposes, such as "health analytics".

Despite this we have an overriding responsibility to do what is in your best interests. If we identify you as being at significant risk of having, for example a heart attack or stroke, we are justified in performing that processing in order to provide you with medical care.

1) Controller contact	Forge Close Surgery
details	Forge Close,
	Hayes,
	Bromley,
	Kent,
	BR2 7LL
	Tel: 020 8462 1601
	10.00001021001

identification	
2) Data Protection	Danielle Gibbons
Officer contact details	GP Data Protection Officer
	gpdpo@selondonics.nhs.uk
3) <b>Purpose</b> of the	The practice performs computerised searches of some or all of our
processing	records to identify individuals who may be at increased risk of certain
	conditions or diagnoses i.e., Diabetes, heart disease, risk of falling).
	Your records may be amongst those searched. This is often
	called "risk stratification" or "case finding". These searches are
	sometimes carried out by Processors who link our records to other
	records that they access, such as hospital attendance records. The
	results of these searches and assessment may then be shared with
	other healthcare workers, such as specialist, therapists, technicians
	etc. The information that is shared is to enable the other healthcare
	workers to provide the most appropriate advice, investigations,
	treatments, therapies and or care.
4) Lawfulness	The legal basis for this processing is
Conditions and Special	Article 6/1/(a): ((necessary in the evergine of official outbority
Categories	<b>Article 6(1)(e);</b> "necessary in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller'.
	vested in the controller.
	And
	Article 9(2)(h) 'necessary for the purposes of preventative or
	occupational medicine for the assessment of the working capacity of
	the employee, medical diagnosis, the provision of health or social
	care or treatment or the management of health or social care
	systems and services"
	We will recognise your rights under UK Law collectively known as
	the "Common Law Duty of Confidentiality" *
5) Recipient or	The data will be shared for processing with [Practice to insert any
categories of recipients	Processor] and for subsequent healthcare with [Practice insert ICS /
of the shared data	PCO/ frailty service etc]
6) Rights to object	You have the right to object to this processing where it might result
	in a decision being made about you. That right may be based either
	on implied consent under the Common Law of Confidentiality, Article

	22 of GDPR or as a condition of a Section 251 approval under the
	HSCA. It can apply to some, or all of the information being shared
	with the recipients. Your right to object is in relation to your personal
	circumstances. Contact the Practice using the above details.
7) Right to access and	You have the right to access the data that is being shared and have
correct	any inaccuracies corrected. There is no right to have accurate
	medical records deleted except when ordered by a court of Law.
8) Retention period	The data will be retained in line with the law and national guidance.
	https://transform.england.nhs.uk/information-
	governance/guidance/records-management-code/
9) Right to Complain.	You have the right to complain to the Information Commissioner's
	Office, you can use this link <a href="https://ico.org.uk/make-a-">https://ico.org.uk/make-a-</a>
	complaint/data-protection-complaints/
	or calling their helpline Tel: 0303 123 1113 (local rate) or 01625 545
	745 (national rate)
	There are National Offices for Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales,
	(see ICO website)

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Common Law Duty of Confidentiality", common law is not written out in one document like an Act of Parliament. It is a form of law based on previous court cases decided by judges; hence, it is also referred to as 'judge-made' or case law. The law is applied by reference to those previous cases, so common law is also said to be based on precedent.

The general position is that if information is given in circumstances where it is expected that a duty of confidence applies, that information cannot normally be disclosed without the information provider's consent.

In practice, this means that all patient information, whether held on paper, computer, visually or audio recorded, or held in the memory of the professional, must not normally be disclosed without the consent of the patient. It is irrelevant how old the patient is or what the state of their mental health is; the duty still applies.

Three circumstances making disclosure of confidential information lawful are:

- where the individual to whom the information relates has consented.
- where disclosure is in the public interest; and
- where there is a legal duty to do so, for example a court order.